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The One Hundred and Fourteenth Annual Commencement

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 74 Fifty Cents a Year June, 1909

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

SATURDAY, MAY 29

At 9:30 on Saturday morning the Seniors, numbering seventy, began their Class Day exercises with their usual service in the chapel, led by Dr. Thomas Hume. After these private exercises were concluded, a recess was taken until 10:30, when the regular morning exercises of the Senior class began.

The program was as follows:

President's Address - - - F. P. Graham.
Class History - - - - J. W. Umstead, Jr.
Presentation of Gift - - C. W. Tillett, Jr
Last Will and Testament - - F. E. Winslow.
Class Prophecy - - - - W. L. Long.

Mr. Frank Porter Graham, doubtless the most popular young man in the University, made an excellent address on "The Relation of the University to the State." The text of his address will be found at the back of this RECORD.

The class history, the class prophecy, and the last will and testament were admirably conceived and executed. Mr. Winslow made a "hit" by bequeathing the

University's very inefficient electric light plant to the Institution for the Blind at Raleigh.

Mr. Charles Walter Tillett, Jr., presented the class gift in a few well chosen words. The gift is a sum of money which will amount to about two thousand dollars at the end of ten years, when the class will decide to what purpose the income from the fund is to be devoted.

The Phi Beta Kappa Address, was delivered by Professor Edwin Augustus Grosvenor, LL.D., President of the National Phi Beta Kappa, at noon on Saturday before the local chapter. Dr. Grosvenor's admirable and finely phrased address, entitled "The Attitude of the Scholar" was listened to with marked attention, and warmly appreciated by the audience. Follows the text of the address:

The Attitude of the Scholar

Mr. President, President Venable, Members of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I count it a privilege and an honor to stand upon this platform and be welcomed as the guest of this University.

Nowhere can the patriot and the American feel more at home than upon the historic soil of the Old North State. Between North Carolina and New England always has there existed a special bond. The two were founded by men of equally earnest purpose and lofty ideas. Lexington, Concord, Bennington, are the northern synonyms of Mecklenburg, the Cowpens, and Kings Mountain. In all the subsequent years the children of North Carolina and New England have been faithful to the right, as God gave them to see the right, and have performed their part manfully and well. In this academic centre, on this

classic hill, where for generations heroism and consecration have set their seal upon the brow of learning, the stranger, like them of old in an exalted presence, may well repeat, It is good for us to be here.

The subject on which I desire to speak is, THE ATTITUDE OF THE SCHOLAR.

It is a subject of peculiar interest to the company which by its presence graces and dignifies this hall. It is a subject, appropriate at any gathering of our fraternity and deserving the candid consideration of Phi Beta Kappa men. But its selection has been determined in my mind by a stronger motive than the mere matter of fitness or the possible interest attaching to its discussion. Concerning the attitude of the scholar: his attitude towards a never stationary but an always moving world; toward mental conditions, never permanent or fixed but always in course of modification and change; toward innovation and revolution in educational method and subject and process; toward the transformation, partial or entire, of studential life through its manifold development—there are several certain things that may well be said. Nor can one conceive a more becoming place in which to say them than in this presence of the studious and learned, of great teachers, of men of international influence and fame, and of youth enthusiastic, ardent, dreaming the dreams of a high ambition, the foot advanced toward a resplendent future.

Theodore, the Metochite, died at Constantinople near the close of the thirteenth century. His exploits have so faded from the minds of men, that, even in this scholarly company, the mention of his name evokes little association. Yet in rank at the Byzantine court he was second only to the emperor, and in variety and immensity of learning he was the foremost in a city, then the

most refined and cultivated city in the world. His associates and disciples carved this inscription upon his tomb:

This man was in learning the glory of mortals. Weep aloud, heavenly Muses. This man is dead. With him all learning has died also.

I take it that the survivors who composed this epitaph were sincere. I believe the epitaph was without exaggeration the honest expression of their discouragement and dismay. When he, their glory, their central sun, their source of inspiration, had departed, what was there left? To them all learning had died also. Yet to us how non-existent is the man they mourned, less substantial than a shadow, fainter than an echo, less real than a memory.

Like those mediaeval scholars around the tomb of Theodore the Metochite, so in other ages men have stood, lamenting at what they deemed was the burial place of learning. With the same dull thud the sods fell upon Aristotle, Erigena, Erasmus, Newton, Bentley, Porson, and upon the still forms of the many more, who in various lands and countries were esteemed the incarnation of science, and letters and philosophy, themselves *magna decora seculorum*. Of their once radiant names a few are still distinct and luminous; the great majority are lost in oblivion, or can be faintly puzzled out in the graveyard of time. But the intellectual world has none the less sped on; a sunshine no less bright has constantly lit the intellectual sky; and the step of eternal intellectual progress has not ceased to beat. There has been neither reversal, nor paralysis, nor delay.

Like the mediaeval scholars around the tomb of Theodore the Metochite, to-day some stand, lamenting, one the dethronement of the classic Greek from its old time

primacy, one the welcome well-nigh universally accorded to the elective system, one the incorporation of activities outside the class room into the student's life. Bewildered at the subsidence of the accredited and the old, and at the inrush to the contemporaneous and the new, more than one man half audibly repeats: All learning has died also.

No other language, comparable to the Greek, has the art or experience of man devised since the world began. In shaded definiteness of expression, in capacity to sound every note of the human soul, in vibrating variety of grace and pathos and satire, all other languages have followed the Greek, as the disciples did their master, afar off. It is a truism that the masterpieces of Greek philosophy and history have in all ages since rarely been approached, and never been surpassed. But how much of this priceless wealth, except as the teacher told him, did the student realize or even know, plodding laboriously through lexicon and grammar.

I recall a square, low-studded room, a few maps and engravings upon the dingy walls, in Johnson chapel, at Amherst College. Back of the desk sat the greatest teacher that I have ever known. Before us boys the dead corpse of a dead language arose, wreathed in life and beauty at his touch. But only the king could draw Excalibur from its sheath. At least in our study of the Greek the inspiration was flashed less from the matchless tongue than from the tongue of the matchless teacher.

Eliminating the factor of the man at the desk, recognizing the rudimentary knowledge of the student, confessing that all teachers are not profoundly gifted, it is difficult to discern wherein the study of Latin or Italian or German or French is not as stimulating and productive in the ordinary class room as the study of Greek.

The elective system in determination of courses is attended by the fallibility and imperfection of all things human. But it is far preferable to the stern system of our sires, whereby the mind was driven through an iron groove with no volition of its own. Capacity of rational choice distinguishes the man from the brute. That the student exercise decision is more important than that his decision be wise. Granted the fullest freedom, not always will he choose that which is best. But in the very act of choosing, he is ennobled, he is made more manly by the dignity and responsibility of choice.

Under the former system were developed teachers, physicists, and jurists, theologians, men of business and affairs, men of patriotism and thought and action. Under the present system with confidence we look for the same result in no inferior measure. To education, as in all the work of humanity the same principle applies. No one custom is eternally supreme.

> For God fulfills himself in many ways
> Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

During these later years the college has experienced an invasion from what are called outside interests. The scholastic monastery with its cloisters, wherein our fathers burned midnight oil in pursuit of a diploma, has become a village or city in which young men reside. Not the elective system but the inrush of activities, unconnected with the class room, has transformed undergraduate life. These activities are multifarious, numerous and all-pervading. They are of every sort, aesthetic, athletic, fraternal, inter-collegiate, literary, philanthropic, political, religious, social. Their performance is attended not only by satisfaction and pleasure, but by a sense of obligation and responsibility. They

divide attention with the routine of a daily lecture or lesson. Their discharge necessitates frequent absence from college, especially on the part of upper-classmen. There is no question that in themselves those activities are legitimate and helpful, often disciplinary, largely educational, and in general of benefit. But against their exercise the serious argument may be urged that they trespass upon class room work, that they exact an undue proportion of the student's strength and time, and that parents, when sending their sons to college have no such activities in view. This argument it is not my purpose to either confirm or refute. This however must be said. Those activities are in keeping with the spirit of the age. As long as the age desires them they will constitute an integral part of college life. I, at least, would not enter a son of mine or, if the halcyon period of youth returned would I wish to enter myself as a student in any institution where such activities were not found.

Sometimes the eye is jaundiced by disappointment, age or disease. Then, as to the mediaeval sages at the tomb of Theodore the Metochite, it seems as if all learning has died also.

Last week I received a letter from a venerable and venerated alumnus of my own college. Toward the close he wrote: "I seriously suspect that Amherst is not what it was forty or fifty years ago. In general it seems to me that the spirit and philosophy of all our colleges has changed." There was a certain subtle, selfish comfort in the thought that by this all, he included every other institution in the land, even the far-famed University of North Carolina to which I was going. He continued, "The spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to study has given way to a contrary ambition, the pursuit of amusement and pleasure." Then in conclusion came the climax.

"Were the teaching of present professors wiser, would such be the outcome of their teaching?" Thus were summarized and rebuked the teacher and student of to-day. Doubtless a longer letter would have embraced university presidents, boards of overseers, or visitors or trustees, and all the alumni of the last twenty-five years in a common condemnation.

Not long ago, after a Phi Beta Kappa banquet, I listened to an elaborate address of the president of a well known university. The institution, of which he was the head, had in the past given to the nation its full share of illustrious men. Doubtless some of its present under-graduates are to become equally beneficent and renowned. But through the speech of that eminent president breathed only the doctrine of scholarly despair. He said: "I have been laboring under the conviction for a long time that the object of a university is to educate, and I have not seen the universities of this country achieving any remarkable or disturbing success in that direction. . . . I have found everywhere . . . a note of apology for the intellectual side of the university . . . learning is on the defensive, is actually on the defensive among college men." I know not which should be depreciated the more, the sentiment herein expressed or the cynicism of the utterance. On the lips of a prominent teacher and distinguished author, both the sentiment and the cynicism are unnatural and unworthy. Sleeplessness by night or a disordered physical system must be responsible for such a distorted vision. Instead of a pæan he sounded a threnody; instead of a note of courage a lament. Not with dirges but with bugle calls and beating drums are men sent into battle.

One of old time has said: In such wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

Helen Hunt Jackson voices the same truth in the query whether

> The mark of rank in nature
> Is capacity for pain,
> And the anguish of the singer
> Makes the sweetness of the strain.

He who knows the most realizes the infinity of knowledge which he can never know. From each peak scaled unfolds a horizon, ever expanding, always more difficult to grasp. The standard of measurement rises faster than the rate of progress. Nor can full satisfaction be attained from the accomplishments of other men. Effort in their behalf is beaten back, baffled and vain. They who do the best might do so much better. They who achieve the most might achieve so much more. Surely the people is grass. And the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The difference between the highest and the lowest, between the wisest and the most brutish, is after all but the difference between blades of grass.

The scholar is naturally a conservative. No other body of men is by tradition and training so conservative as a college faculty. Each college faculty moves along a path, every foot of which has been noted by the long experience of wise and virtuous predecessors. Not chance or conjecture but long experience has determined what and how much is of value, and of how much value upon the way. Indications are supplied, as along the trolley tracks of a country road, of where to go slow, where to turn out, where to stop. Should anyone question these weighty judgments of long experience, he might be charged with rashness and irreverence. The presumption always lies against the introduction of any additional factor. Upon the claim of recognition of some

new factor must rest the burden of proof. It is an indisputable fact that no device of man is confronted by greater difficulty of readjustment than is a college curriculum. Fossilization rather than recrystallization would appear to be the inevitable result.

The common sense of the American educator has been stronger than his logic. Or in better words, the logic of circumstances has been too mighty for the logic of theory; and the logic of theory has had to bow.

This was the least difficult in that in America the college and the state were alike young. They grew up almost side by side. The heart of the college, despite the seeming austerity of its mien, beats responsive to the demands of the hour. Old courses of instruction were modified or discarded, new subjects were introduced and expanded, every rising want was supplied with a promptness and facility unknown in any other country on earth. The grip of transmitted form and content in matters of education was indeed strong. But its strength was weakness compared with the mortmain that held and still holds the schools and seminaries of Europe in its rigid clutch. With the hoary antiquity and majestic aloofness of many an old-World university, no American institution can compare. Those gray and hallowed piles, worn by the feet and dimmed by the dust of uncounted throngs of students through hundreds of years, loom on their site apart from the living nation that ebbs and flows outside. Their time-hallowed formularies are slow to change. The new knocks long and grows old in knocking before it finds acceptance upon the roll.

The glory of the American college and of the American scholarship is not the refinement and culture, which the college develops and which that scholarship displays. It is not the splendor and luxury of the lecture-

rooms and libraries wherein that scholarship is nursed. It is not the erudition of its teachers though that erudition be profound. These things are indeed precious but they do not constitute its crown. The distinctive features of American scholarship are its readiness to receive, its facility to adapt, and its many sided breadth. These three are the inheritance of the Americrn scholar which the American college has bequeathed him. To an equal birthright the alumnus of no foreign institution is the heir. Herein is the American college unique. In disposition and ability to confer such bequest the American college stands alone.

Guided by the college hand, suffused by the college spirit, eye-moistened by the college memories, the scholar advances upon the stage. He has made his own the immortal dictum of the Latin master. *nihil humanum alienum a me puto.* With sympathies broad as the race, free from suspicion and without guile, welcoming the good from whatsoever source it comes, ready for each emergency as it arises, he stands forth in the light of heaven, God-fearing, man-serving, self-confident and serene.

Such then is the attitude of the scholar, Such then should be the attitude above all of every Phi Beta Kappa man.

The fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa was founded more than a hundred and thirty years ago at Williamsburg in Virginia by five great-hearted students of that world honored institution, the College of William and Mary. Aspiration for achievement in noble service prompted their intimate union. Though the years have piled upon it, and it has now become the monopoly of the distinguished and the learned, Phi Beta Kappa in the dominant motive of its association remains the same as in hat time.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three lead life to sovereign power.
Yet now for power (power of herself would come uncalled for) but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And, because right is right, to follow right,
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.

These words, breathed by Tennyson upon the lips of Pallas, are the expression of its soul.

Election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa is an honor, whether conferred upon under-graduate college students or upon man or woman reckoned eminent by the world. And yet, let not the fraternity, and let not one of its chapters, be regarded by others or regard itself as a mere honor society. Let its roster never serve as a mere catalogue of past and finished individual distinctions, great or small. Let it not merely record the name, but stimulate the energies of each initiate. Let no one of its sons and daughters rest content in the contemplation of that he has already done. In it let there be no place for pedantry or arrogance or self conceit. Over it let the spirit of aspiration and reverence and humility continually abide.

I am well aware that the sons of this institution need no words of encouragement from a stranger, though that stranger be a friend. But this is Senior Class Day.

The Phi Beta Kappa exercises of this hour are buttressed between preceding and succeeding exercises of the Senior Class. As to departing soldiers we would stretch out our hands and call for the cheer. On every member of the class of 1909, I invoke all prosperity and success, assured that in the years to come, as now, this will ever be the attitude of the scholar.

The men in the Junior closs who attained to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa were: T. P. Nash, Jr., Elizabeth City, president; A. H. Wolfe, Elkin, secretary; O. W. Hyman, Tarboro; Leon McCulloch, Greensboro; C. S. Venable, Chapel Hill; J. W. Lasley, Burlington. The requirement for admission is the attainment of the average of 92½ on all studies for three years. The presidency goes to the man with the highest average, secretaryship to the next highest.

At 5:15 the senior class formed at the well and marched to the Old East Building where an ivy vine was planted, while Mr. O. C. Cox made an appropriate speech. The procession next took its course to the historic Davie Poplar, eternally linked with the founding of the University, where appropriate exercises were held. After a short address by the class president and the smoking of the pipe of peace, Statistician H. Plant Osborne made announcement of the following distinctions:—

Most popular man, Graham; coming John D. Croesuses, Masten and Ruffin; most strenuous, Umstead; best all-round athlete, Rogers (37 votes), Thomas (9); greatest, ladiesmen, Hanes and Boatwright; broadest minded, Graham, Tillett; William the Silent, Armstrong; most dignified, Robinson; best orator, Tillett, Umstead, Battle (in order); best writer, Reeves, Long; best politician, Masten; best egg, McAden. After the singing of songs and the giving of yells, the senior class made abdication of their estate in favor of the juniors.

A new and interesting feature of Senior Class Day was the game of baseball between the two best teams which haverepresented the University in a decade,—1903 and 1909. Neither team was represented in full by its own players, the present Varsity especially suffering the loss.

Those who represented 1903 were: Thompson, pitcher; Noble, catcher; Holt, first base; Cheshire, second base; Carr, short-stop; George Graham, third base; Donnelly, left field; Hart, center field; Cox, right field.

The 1909 line-up was: Stewart, pitcher; Moore, catcher; Hamilton, first base; Duncan, second base; Armstrong, third base; Tillett, short stop; Stacy, left field; Thomas, center field; Lambeth, right field.

To the surprise of everyone, 1903 won by the score of 4 to 0. The feature of the game was Thompson's long home run over the left field fence.

Society Banquet

An unusually large number of alumni attended the annual joint banquet of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies held in Commons Hall at 7:30 p. m. Short, but excellent addresses were made by Supt. W. H. Swift, of Greensboro; R. O. Everett, Esq., of the Durham bar; Mr. W. M. Gaddy; and Mr. Clifford Frazier of the Senior class. Mr. Chas. W. Tillett, of Charlotte acted as toastmaster with all his customary ease and wit.

The guest of honor and the special orator of the occasion was President W. W. Finley of the Southern Railway. The subject of his address was "Transportation in its Relation to Southern Development". This carefully considered and informing address, which was attentively heard, can be reproduced here only in brief.

Speaking particularly of the South, Mr. Finley reviewed the advantages of climate and natural resources that made the southern section of the United States one of the most favored regions of the earth for human habitation and enabled its people to produce a large variety of commodities in demand in other parts of the United

States and in foreign countries. These commodities could be produced profitably only when they could be carried to the places where they were in demand, and thus there was a very intimate relation between Southern development and transportation.

After pointing out that the capacity of any locality or section for profitable production was limited by the carrying capacity of its transportation agencies, Mr. Finley said:

"Applying this to our section of the country, with its rapid development along the lines of producing agricultural and manufacturing commodities in other sections, it will be realized that transportation facilities which were adequate when the energies of the Southern people were confined principally to the production of raw materials to be shipped to other localities for manufacturing, would be utterly inadequate at this time when our people are adding to the profits of producing raw materials the profits of manufacturing and when they are shipping perishable agricultural products to Northern markets in ever increasing volume. The development of the South along these directions could not have proceeded so rapidly within the past twenty-five years if it had not been coincident with the development of its railways. The relatively short local lines which had survived the Civil War were rebuilt, extended, and consolidated into systems capable of rendering the increasing volume of traffic.

"Looking forward into the future, we who know the extent and variety of Southern resources and the capacity of the Southern people, are confident that the record of past Southern accomplishment is but the prophecy of our future progress. We believe that, with the return of general prosperity to our land, no section of the

United States will advance more rapidly than the South. If this expectation is to be realized there will be an enormous growth in the volume of Southern traffic which will call for a corresponding increase and improvement in transportation facilities. For some time before the beginning of the business depression in the fall of 1907 Southern transportation facilities were tried to the utmost. While improvements that were then under way and that had to be suspended on account of the business depression are now being brought to completion, we are not relieved of the present-day economic necessity for further increases and improvements of facilities as the volume of Southern traffic increases.

Speaking of the present day transportation needs of the South, Mr. Finley emphasized the importance of double-tracking the more congested parts of its railway lines, pointing out that, while there were 19,420 miles of double-track railway in the United States, only 1,883 miles, or less than one-tenth of the whole were in the vast territory included in the South and southwest. He spoke of this lack of double-track railway as an economic handicap which it was the duty of the managers of the railways of the South to remove as rapidly as their resources would permit.

Discussing the railway regulation as a problem of economics and public policy, Mr. Finley said:

"Owing to the peculiar nature of the business of a railway as the owner of a highway over which it must exercise a monopoly of transportation it is proper that it should be subjected to governmental regulation so far as is necessary for the preservation of equal rights of the highway and for the prevention of charges that are unreasonable when measured by the service performed. Such regulation is sound as a matter of economics and

as a matter of public policy, but, on the other hand, your railways have rights that it is the duty of the government to preserve and of public opinion to safeguard no less zealously than the rights of travellers and shippers should be preserved and safeguarded. If they are to be able to perform their service efficiently and to provide increased carrying capacity as it is needed it must be recognized that governmental regulation can not properly be carried further than is necessary to preserve to each individual the right to have himself and his property carried on the railway on terms of equality with every other individual, under similar circumstances and conditions, and at rates that are not exorbitant or unreasonably high as measured by the service performed. It must be recognized that regulation that goes beyond this proper limit and invades the field of business administration, or that disregards the right of the railway to reasonable compensation for the service performed, is destructive in its effects and tendencies. It must be recognized that such regulation will inevitably react on the very persons sought to be benefitted, by crippling their railways and impairing their power to render efficient service or to increase and improve their facilities.

"As students of the University of North Carolina you are preparing to enter upon careers of usefulness in Southern communities. You are interested in such a solution of all questions affecting the relations of government to business as will promote the interests of the South as a whole and broaden your opportunities for advancement. I have faith in the Southern people and I believe that, as experience and discussion reveal the course of right and justice, these questions will be wisely solved. I believe that they will be settled in accordance

with that fundamental principle of free government, that each individual should be protected in the exercise of the greatest degree of liberty in the management of his own affairs consistent with the preservation of equal rights for all other individuals and associations of individuals. With such an adjustment of our economic problems and with each individual respecting the rights of others while working for his own advancement, we shall progress to a higher level of general prosperity than our section has yet attained.

"For more than a century the influence of this University, like a beacon light, has radiated from this hill over North Carolina and her sister States. The long list of men who, going forth from these halls, have attained eminence in every walk of life bears eloquent testimony to the value of the training they have received here. It is the function of the school and college to lay the foundation upon which the practical education of after life can be built. It has ever been the policy of the University of North Carolina to lay a broad foundation of general culture.

"In whatever career the young man of the South may select he will find opportunities at home among his own people. He will not find it necessary to go either to the North or to the West. As time goes on he will find these opportunities in increasing abundance, for the economic strength of the South, already great, is constantly increasing. The wealth of our section in natural resources is being supplemented by increased financial strength, and Southern communities are becoming better able to finance their own enterprises and less dependent on outside capital. The South needs every one of her young men, and those who are faithful to her she will bountifully reward."

SUNDAY, MAY 30

Baccalaureate Sermon

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday morning by Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Moody church, of Chicago, to the largest class the University has graduated since the Civil War. The following extracts give only an inadequate notion of the individual quality of the sermon.

The subject of his sermon was the Book of Books.

"Thy commandment is exceeding broad." Psalms 119:96. "Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life and they are they which testify of me." John 5:39. "For all Scripture is God-breathed, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Tim. 3:16.

Every verse, except two or three, in this 119th Psalm, the longest chapter in the Bible, refers to the Scriptures as "Thy Word," "Thy Law," "Thy Statutes," "Thy Testimonies," "Thy Precepts," "Thy Judgments," and in this text as "Thy Commandment." This word of God is described as pure, powerful, permanent, comforting, wise, alive and life giving, but its characteristic in the text is great breadth: "Thy commandment is exceeding broad." There is nothing narrow about it except its truthfulness. It is broad enough to include everything except falsehood.

He spoke of the law of the Bible as being neither tribal, provincial nor sectarian, but universal, and cited how this was so recognized even by pagan nations.

" 'If you would trace the history of the material universe, you may have any theory of evolution or muta-

tion, but you will come at last to a point where you will need and must have the first words of Genesis, "In the beginning God." If you study the history of nations and would trace them to their origins and early developments, you cannot do without the Bible. If you would know the history of jurisprudence and would be a well-equipped lawyer or judge, you must study the Bible, for it contains the foundations of law in all civilized nations."

It was the same in literature and art, he said. In these also it was essential to know the Bible. Thousands of books have been written because of the Bible and the great writers drew their inspiration from it. The speaker said it was impossible to become great if you ignore the great thoughts about God, infinity, eternity, life, love and immortality which the Bible contains.

"If you would know the history of education from the little country school house to the great university, you cannot ignore the Bible, for these schools and universities were founded by men who read their Bibles and drank from its pages the love of knowledge as well as of virtue and religion. The Pilgrims and Puritans of New England built first the church and then the school house. Next came the college and the university. The great universities of the old world were founded and fostered by men whom the Bible inspired with the love of learning and made self-sacrificing enough to provide for the higher education of future generations. The Bible in the mind and heart of the missionary has revolutionized the educational systems of China and Japan, while it has transformed cannibal tribes into civilized communities. Charles Darwin frankly confessed that it had done for the Terra del Fuegians what he thought

was impossible. The study of great modern movements which have emancipated the human mind and given to millions civil and religious liberty compel us to take into account the Bible as the mightiest factor in bringing about these results.

Now, in view of these facts, let me ask in passing, shall we exclude the Bible from our public schools in which all useful knowledge is supposed to be given? Shall we say to our boys and girls: "You shall not have the knowledge which enables you to read intelligently Shakespeare, Browning, Tennyson and Longfellow, to say nothing of Dante, Milton and Byron? You shall not know enough to appreciate the music of Handel, Mendelssohn and Beethoven, nor the paintings and statuary of Raphael and Angelo. You shall be ignorant of the science of Theology and Archaeology."

Brainy Witnesses

Men of brains cannot fail to give the Bible a very high place as a literary, ethical and religious force in the world.

And here he quoted some of the sayings bearing out this statement made by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster and others.

A Universal God

The God of the Bible is a universal God. Its first verse is "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." There is nothing provincial about that. Joshua called God "the Lord of all the earth." (Joshua 3:11). The prophet Isaiah wrote: "The God of all the earth shall He be called." (Is. 54:5). Even Jonah, narrow and bigoted Jew that he was, said: "I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, who made the sea and the dry land. (Jonah 1:9).

"The Bible unsearched is a mine unworked, the difference between the Klondyke years ago and the Klondyke enriching its industrious owners today. To learn the Word of God requires persistent and diligent searching. A man who died in an English almshouse several years ago gave to his relatives an unproductive piece of land, so worthless that he did not have to pay taxes on it. The relatives searched it and as a result they are today millionaires. The pauper was rich without knowing it, and he was ignorant of the fact because he did not search his possessions. Every man with the Bible in hand is rich whether he knows it or not. Let him search and find hidden treasures.

* * * *

"There are two motives for Bible study. First, that we may have assurance of salvation. 'In them ye think ye have eternal life.' 'This is eternal life that they might know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent.' Men exist in time and eternity without knowing God, but they only begin to live when they know God. Eternal life is not immortality, but the knowledge of God in Christ. All men created in the image of God are immortal and will therefore exist forever, but only those who know God will really live. The knowledge of God translates existence into life. Feelings may come and go, but 'I keep on believing' the promise. I think I have eternal life, not because I feel so and so, but because God says so."

Sermon before the Y. M. C. A.

The sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association was preached in Gerrard Hall on Sunday evening by the Rev. Theron H. Rice, D.D., of the Union Theo-

logical Seminary (Presbyterian), Richmond, Va. His text was "As many as received Him, to them gave He the power to become the sons of God, even them that believe on His name—which were born . . . of God." John 1:12-13. A brief abstract of the sermon follows:

In romantic tales we reveled in when children we often read of fortunate persons who fell asleep to awake in a new world of marvels and joys. No transformation in circumstances and condition ever dreamed of, however, can possibly equal that which would take place in the case of a man who should by some change become in reality the son of the Most High God.

What are the things necessary to our transformation: how do men become the sons of God?

Let us examine each of these things as to its own nature:

1. According to the description here given of it, saving faith is the exercise of confidence in the character and abilities represented and guaranteed by the Savior's name; for it is written: "Thou shalt call his name Jesus for He shall save his people from their sins." It is a simple and grateful reception of that Savior as He is freely offered in the gospel. It is the act of man.

1. Regeneration is a change wrought in the nature of a man so radical, profound, complete that nothing so well describes it as being born over again. It is a new creation. It is the work of God.

Let us next notice these two things in the relation each one sustains to the blessing it contributes to secure.

That blessing be it remembered is divine sonship.

2. Faith secures the standing of sons. Man as an unpardoned sinner has no right before God. He is under

condemnation as a breaker of divine law. Jesus entered our nature, assumed our responsibilities, by His perfect obedience and His vicarious suffering earned as our substitute a full pardon and a clear standing as righteous ruler in God's sight. When we accept Jesus by faith His finished work is made over to us and we become righteous in God's sight only for the righteousness of Christ.

2. If faith secures the standing, regeneration secures the nature of sons.

A word now as to the relation these two things sustain to each other.

1. In the order of fact or of nature regeneration precedes faith; for only a new heart will exercise faith. We must be changed. 2. But in the order of consciousness or experience faith precedes regeneration. That is a man is first conscious that he trusts Christ and through that new attitude towards the Savior does he become aware that he is a changed man, born of God. 3. But the most important fact is that both of these things are always present in every genuine conversion, never separated. No man believes who is not regenerated — no man is regenerated who does not believe. Some have criticized the doctrine of a free pardon of the sinner for the sake of what Christ has suffered for him or an immoral scheme leaving a sinner as bad as ever while relieving him of all righteous penalty. The answer is the gospel knows no such system; it provides in every case for the change of nature as well as a change of status.

Some raise a practical difficulty. If I must be regenerated before I can believe, I have nothing to do with my salvation. I can only wait till God renews me. The difficulty in only theoretical, not practical. Regenera-

tion is God's act and as such we have nothing to do with our regeneration. Faith is an act and we are commanded to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. It is ours to obey and believe. The man with the paralyzed hand whom Jesus commanded to stretch out his hand, did not pause to argue with the Lord that he had no power to stretch it out till his hand was healed. No! He stretched it out and it was made whole as the other. So Jesus says to every sinner: "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out. And if you believe that and come, you shall be saved."

MONDAY, MAY 31

Reunion Exercises

The leading feature of the morning exercises on Alumni Day was the alumni address of the Hon. Whitehead Kluttz, Speaker pro tem. of the State Senate. Mr. Kluttz is generally recognized as the most brilliant orator of his age in North Carolina. His alumni address, in the language of the *News & Observer*, was estimated by those who have heard alumni addresses for nearly three score years, to be "one of the most valuable in timeliness, beauty, and conception, ever delivered at the University."

Mr. Kluttz's subject was "The North Carolina Boy To-Day." He said in part:

"There is something about a college, especially one that has about it an air and tradition of human helpfulness, that grips the heart of boy and man and holds it to the gates of death. It is no cause for wonder that such a college as this that has so greatly served, should be so greatly loved.

"The history of this venerable University is the his-

tory of the State in epitome. Coeval with the State, it lent its strength and service to the early years. Polk and Benton, Graham and King, Vance and Pettigrew walked its campus before you. Its heroes dared and died for the Bonnie Blue Flag, and the walls and tablets of Memorial Hall are as eloquent of the last reach of human valor as the tablet of Thermopylae or the wall of Londonderry. Every ounce of the mighty energies of its sons has been thrown into the tremendous task of rebuilding this ruined land in far greater strength and beauty.

"In all the world you will find no lovelier mount of inspiration than Chapel Hill. In the coming years you will think of it, its high dreams and pastoral beauty, as the pilgrim in the desert thinks of the Mecca where grass grows and water runs. Your way lies afar, but in the oasis of your heart it will blossom forever.

"The whole life of North Carolina is peculiarly a unit, from that hour when the captains of the great cavalier Walter Raleigh, fired by the quest of England's golden day, let fall the first English anchor in Pamlico Sound and in the pathos of lost colonies became the path-breakers for Plymouth and Jamestown. Idly would we endeavor to understand the North Carolina boy of to-day and his state without some understanding of his father, the North Carolina boy of yesterday and his State, and of their part in the drama of American construction.

"Two diverse yet equally virile forces contributed to the character of the American. The gloomy Puritan brought the steadfastness that was born of persecution. The gay Cavalier brought to the New World the chivalric ideals. Like the Magi, each brought a precious gift.

"The spirit of the quest, the ancient hunger for adven-

ture and for lands of Canaan, filled the children of both the Rock and River. They pushed the frontier ever westward, with the North Carolina boy a daring leader, until their unwearied feet met the Pacific.

"Thus stirred forth by the blood of Viking sires, North Carolina had other traits common to both Puritan and Cavalier. In the character of her settlers she leaned perhaps toward the Puritan, for many of our Quakers, Germans, Swiss and Scotch and Scotch-Irish had known persecution on both sides of the sea. But the summer sun, the lay of the land, and the introduction of the slave tended slowly to conform her life to that of the South.

"Free from the beginning, the founders of our State were full of a resentful independence. How they drove out the Royal Governor, pitched the taxed tea into the harbor of Wilmington, threw ringing defiance to England's king in Mecklenburg, and gave the first lives to American liberty in Alamance—is the most thrilling chapter of the beginnings of a mighty nation.

"To-day, with slavery and its concomitants removed, North Carolina, after lending on never-to-be-forgotten fields its greatest and its dying glory to Cavalier renown, is again the most democratic of States, more Puritan perhaps than New England, and in the van of Southern progress.

"But with all the faults born of its burdens, what a society was that of the elder South that fell by the sword upon the field of honor? It furnished the new nation with its sword in Washington, its voice in Henry, its spirit in Jefferson, its judicial architect in Marshall, its standard of rugged and incorruptible public honor in Nathaniel Macon. For centuries the world had not

seen a society lifted higher above the mercenary and the mean. It gave the world its last glimpse of the grand manner and the great age.

"While the sordid and the graft idea had no rootage in the soil of Jamestown, the elder South was the prophet of an industrial republic. Before the rank growth of slavery doomed it to agriculture and one crop, the South blazed the trail of American industry. This almost forgotten Southern story is the opening and most stirring chapter of the industrial history of the United States.

"In 1630, the year of the landing of the Puritan, the Cavalier built an iron smelter at Jamestown. The elder South sent from Savannah the first steamship that crossed the sea and successfully completed from Charlestown to Memphis the first great American railway enterprise.

"Then, when the South led the nation, as now when she is beginning to lead again, North Carolina was the heart of effort and opportunity. The wise and energetic spirit of John M. Morehead built the North Carolina Railroad. That farsighted pioneer and great constructive North Carolinian, Edwin M. Holt, built the Alamance Cotton Mill, made the plaid called Alamance known in distant lands, and strove against the tide of slavery.

"When the United States began to be, North Carolina was the third state in wealth, and in 1810 the manufactured products of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia exceeded those of all New England and New York. When Daniel Boone and John Sevier, immortal pathfinders of the earliest West, crossed the Blue Ridge and broke into the valleys of the Tennessee and Ohio, they

carried with them rifles made at Greensboro and Pendleton.

"Conclusively and forever this eventful history establishes that even under the hardest conditions there is nothing in either the climate or citizenship of the South that is alien to industry. It is the logic of history and heredity that the leaders of recent development are the sons and grand-sons of the industrial captains of the elder South. To-day is re-born yesterday, and upon this Southern soil, where American industry was born, it shall rise again, and to surpassing power.

"Great in peace the North Carolina boy of yesterday was yet greater in war and greatest in defeat. No small state in human history ever made such awful sacrifice upon the altar of any cause, human or divine, as North Carolina freely laid upon the altar of the Lost Cause. When the tragedy was finished at Appomattox, the Calvary of the crucified South, North Carolina made the last charge and surrendered twice as many muskets as any other state. The great captain of the Southern armies, in a voice broken with emotion, whispered: "God bless North Carolina."

"In history's Pantheon of heroes the figure of the Southern soldier after the war standing in his decimated land, with face wistful with regret yet stern with resolve, will hold the world forever.

"Such were the men we proudly call our fathers. In their clean lives, their high purposes, their immortal service they left us the priceless heritage of a good name. That birth-right of honor will never be bartered for the red pottage of office, pelf, or power. This world will never see a subsidized South.

"The lesson of the past has been learned by heart. We know that a patriarchal society is hopelessly handi-

capped in an age of mechanics, and that the utmost heroism in war or peace cannot take the place of the equipment of an industrial civilization. No longer will we send our sons to meet the mortal guns of modern life armed like our fair-haired fathers.

"In education, industry and agriculture a high passion for constructive effort to-day thrills the Southern boy. The saving of the child is the State's first care. Every North Carolina sunset makes a red glory upon the window panes of a new school house.

"Our education is coming more and more to mean a training for life instead of a teaching for uselessness. Useful learning was that of a boy who studied astronomy under a notable personality at Wofford College. Asked what he had learned, he replied: 'To be a man.'

"It is a fact eloquent of the humanity of the younger South that almost one-fifth of its expenditures for education has been for the negro, and that every negro child can secure a good education at public expense. We believe that it is as economical as it is ethical that the negro, who is here eight million strong, or weak, become moral and productive.

"The world's greatest fallow field of opportunity for all is in this imperial South and the questing spirit need no longer lead our sons afar.

"The world has passed its last frontier. Nevermore shall we see an age of discovery even faintly echoing the glories of "great Eliza's golden day." The circle of exploration, completed, returns to its point of departure. In the long process of the centuries East and West have met at last. The hardiest pioneer to-day climbs upon an ice berg in Behring Straits and looks across a winter sea to the shore of Asia, the starting point of migration, the cradle of man.

"The free land, the cheap land of our fathers is no more. Land and timber thieves have corralled what was left of it. The most startling economic fact of our time is that the day of cheap land, fit to induce migration, is gone forever.

"Nor does the great opportunity of our time lie in the great cities, teeming hives of vain struggle, inordinate selfishness, and supreme frailty. The energies of our time will be directed to developing the heretofore dimly realized resources of elder states and old homes and to rebuilding industries and making men there.

"Amidas and Barlowe in 1585, after seeking but one of the four great belts of fertility and beauty into which the hand of the Eternal divided the garden of North Carolina, declared it "the goodliest soil under the cope of heaven." Yet the greatest resource of the State are her children who between 1890 and 1900 made our net gain in population, manufactures, and agriculture greater than that of any old state. The stir of North Carolina industry is to-day felt afar.

"The august nation your fathers loved and led calls you again, entreats you to make the name of American the proudest, the most blameless title ever worn by man. The South calls you to battle with strains of music more thrilling than any that ever sounded over fields of war.

"In the heart of the conflict North Carolina summons you to effort and achievement, to service and success. She needs all kinds of work and all kinds of men, and she calls for great captains to lead the unwavering advance of a mighty commonwealth to a high destiny. Upon this soil, hallowed by four centuries of inspiring history, consecrated by the blood of our fathers, let us dedicate ourselves to the service of North Carolina, to-day struggling up out of poverty into wealth, out of ignorance into

knowledge, out of weakness into power."

Following the address of Mr. Kluttz, who was introduced by Mr. A. L. Cox, the meeting was turned over to the various classes scheduled for reunions this year. Col. Thomas S. Kenan presided with customary grace.

The first class to take the platform was that of 1879. represented by ex-Judge Robert W. Winston, Raleigh; Dr. John M. Manning, Raleigh; Mr. J. S. Manning, Durham; Dr. K. P. Battle, Jr., Raleigh; W. J. Peele, Esq., Raleigh; Dr. Isaac J. Taylor, Washington; and Hon. Frank D. Winston, Windsor. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Winston made some happy introductory remarks, referring incidentally to Mr. J. S. Manning as "prospective Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Durham and Raleigh." He called the roll of absent members of the class as follows: Dr. R. B. Henderson, Franklinton; W. L. Hill, lawyer and planter, Faison; Robert Strange, Bishop of East Carolina, Wilmington; Alvah C. Springs, railroad president and capitalist, Oklahoma.

The address for the class of 1879 by Mr. Peele was exceedingly amusing, containing "hits" at the different members of the class who were present, and reviewing the commencement of 1879 in the light of the contemporary account in the *Raleigh Register*. He recalled the presence of Mr. R. H. Battle and Dr. R. H. Lewis on that day — a laudable habit of faithful attendance on the University commencement they have not yet broken; the winning of the Willie P. Mangum medal by Robert Watson Winston in his address "The Effect of Modern Inventions on Politics and Morality"; the performances of Marcus Cicero Stephens Noble, of Selma, N. C. and of Locke Craig, of Chapel Hill, as representatives of the literary societies; and the name of Charles D. McIver, awarded a prize for excellency in Greek.

In conclusion he said:—

"The local column of June 5th contained this inscription from a tombstone in London written in 1584:

As I was so be ye
As I am you shall be
That I gave, that I have
That I spent, that I had
Thus I used all my cost
That I left, that I lost,

which the class of '70 hands down to the class of 1909 as a trust. May you live long a prosper! Catch up with us, we are only thirty years ahead of you."

The next class reunion was that of 1884, for whom Hon. S. M. Gattis, of Hillsboro, spoke. Those present were Professor James Lee Love, Cambridge, Mass., president; S. M. Gattis, secretary and treasurer; John L. Borden, Goldsboro; J. C. Roberts, U. S. Geological Survey; M. R. Hamer, Spartanburg, S. C.; S. G. Neville, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. T. Harris, Henderson; and J. B. Hanes, of Pender. This was the last class to graduate in Gerrard Hall.

Of the class of '89 were present John Sprunt Hill, Durham; and W. M. Curtis, Greensboro. Of the class of '99 were present J. S. Carr, Jr., H. M. Wagstaff, Henry Meredith, Joel Whitaker, H. M. London, John R. Hawes, L. R. Wilson, E. D. Patterson, R. D. W. Connor, R. H. Sykes, F. M. Osborne. Neither of these two classes had any public exercises.

The class of 1904 held interesting exercises, the members present being R. C. Holton, W. F. McCanless, H. B. Frost, M. C. Staton, A. L. Cox, A. M. Noble, T. Sprunt Newton, L. R. Hunt, S. T. Peace, W. P. Jacocks H. W. Winstead, E. S. W. Dameron, A. W. Haywood, Jr., S. G. Haigh, William Dunn, F. H. Gregory, Burton

H. Smith, William Fisher, and R. L. Payne, Jr. Messrs. Cox and Dameron spoke as representatives of the class.

Just before the conclusion of the morning exercises, President Venable announced that the alumni had presented the University with a portrait of the late Joshua Walker Gore, (Professor of Physics) well-beloved of faculty and students. This portrait will be hung in the memorial room of the library.

Other Exercises

The Alumni Luncheon, held in Commons Hall immediately after the reunion exercises and lasting until four o'clock, was perhaps the most successful and most energetic in purpose in the history of the institution. About three hundred alumni participated. When President Kenan of the Alumni Association, opened the banquet Commons Hall was filled with many of the most eminent North Carolinians of today and the men of fame of tomorrow. Rev. Francis M. Osborne, of Charlotte, invoked the blessing of heaven upon the occasion.

The toastmaster for the occasion was Hon. Francis D. Winston, of the class of 1879. For humor, wit, appropriate comment and the ability to infuse ginger into a crowd, Governor Winston has no superior anywhere, and on that occasion he simply excelled himself. The net result of the banquet in good for the University was the endowment of forty-one scholarships by the alumni present, the creation of a spirit of co-operation among the alumni and a determination that their alma mater should not lag behind in the great race among the colleges now waging in America.

President Venable was recognized and welcomed the home-coming sons. "The very atmosphere of the place

breathes welcome and joy to you," he said. He spoke of the gratification brought to those at work here for the upbuilding of the institution by the annual return of the alumni, who are comfort to the hearts and strength to the hands. President Venable spoke of the present condition of the University and what devolves upon each alumnus as his duty under the circumstances. Some had not visited the University in twelve, some not in twenty-five years, and to them the progress made in recent years seems great. He said it is great and the University is grateful for it.

President Venable stated that he desired to say a word as to the necessities of the University at this critical juncture of its history. He declared that the rich colleges of the country were pressing so closely upon the poorer colleges that means must be provided and at once, whereby the latter may not lag behind. The plant at Chapel Hill is worth to the State in dollars and cents nearly a million and a half dollars and yet of this entire equipment the State had placed but little upon the campus. He called upon the alumni to come together and by private munificence and by creating a sentiment friendly to public education to come to the rescue of our State's University. With dramatic emphasis he stated that the work must begin at the top and that it was true, every word of it was true, if you strike down the University you strike a fearful blow at the church colleges of the State.

Hon. W. A. Graham, Speaker of the House, was next presented by the toast master. Judge Graham stated in his address, which was vigorous, manly and straightforward, that upon all occasions, whether as a citizen or as a legislator, he had stood forth as best he could as a friend and champion of Chapel Hill. That he was there

in its dark days, when United States troops were quartered in its buildings, that he had seen those days pass away and the time of opposition give place to a period of great prosperity for the institution. That there had never been a day since the University started that some member of the Graham family had not been connected therewith, either as teacher, student or trustee. His speech was greatly enjoyed.

The next speaker announced on behalf of the class of 1879 was Judge R. W. Winston, of Raleigh, who stated that he was in deep sympathy with President Venable in his efforts to foster and keep alive a university equal to other institutions with their millions of money. That he himself was not a trustee of the University and had never been and was therefore unable to speak with that accurate and technical knowledge which a more intimate connection with the institution would have given him. But that he was of the opinion that if the college was to be kept close to the hearts of the people, the donations should be in small amounts, supplemented by gifts from the people themselves through their representatives in the legislature. Under the benign administration of President Venable the denominational colleges had learned that the University was their friend and that there is no antagonism between them. It seemed nowadays that a college in order to get large sums of money must call upon the great trust magnates of the country to give of their superabundant wealth, but for the speaker's part he thought that an ideal college of the people should not be so heavily endowed by any special interest as to create suspicion in the minds of the people or remove it from their affectionate esteem. In a personal vein the speaker stated that his class had had a reunion and that of his oldest son, James Horner Winston, of the Norfolk bar, had also had its reunion.

In conclusion he announced amid great applause that the class of '89 desired to endow a scholarship for 1910.

This speech set the ball a-rolling and from then on there was wit, wisdom, and sparkling fun.

Other speakers were James Lee Love, of Harvard; John Sprunt Hill, of Durham; H. M. London, Pittsboro; E. S. W. Dameron, of Burlington; Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham; W. J. Andrews, of Raleigh; J. W. Umstead, of Durham; and R. D. W. Connor, of Raleigh. General Carr paid a splendid tribute to the Confederate soldiers, pointing out several of the old veterans who sat around him, as being the bravest of the brave, and then with fine climatic effect he exclaimed in conclusion that he desired to endow five scholarships to be known as the James Johnson Pettigrew Scholarships. Mr. E. S. W. Dameron, for the class of 1904, and the individuals of the class, endowed seven scholarships.

In the course of the banquet President Venable stated that he had talked to Mr. Butterick of the Southern Educational Board, and they had agreed that it was not best under their rules and restrictions for the University to receive money from said board. The president of the University likewise stated that no one man could offer a million dollars to the institution and find an acceptance of it. This gave rise to quite a heated discussion and the versatile toastmaster told tne prospective millionaires not to be shy but to come down with the money and he would try to see that it did not break up the college curriculum— telling with fine effect the story of Dr. Closs and the bar-room keeper's twenty dollar gold piece, which the old doctor gladly received, stating that it had served the devil so long that he would now put it to the duty of serving the Lord. All of the speakers acquitted themselves handsomely and before the banquet had

concluded such an atmosphere of love for alma mater and such a determination had been created that the alumni would stand together in its upbuilding as had never been before witnessed.

The toastmaster announced that an alumnus of Cornell would tell how the trustees of that institution worked for its upbuilding and would make some practicol suggestions. Mr. W. J. Andrews made an enthusiastic speech and moved the appointment of a committee to go before the trustees at once and request that sixteen out of the eighty trustees be chosen by the alumni association to co-operate with the other trustees chosen by the legislature. This motion was carried and the alumni association adjourned with old and young singing the beautiful University hymn.

The scholarships donated and announced at the Alumni Banquet were as follows:

Wilmington Alumni, 2; Charlotte Alumni, 2; Greensboro Alumni, 3; Salisbury Alumni, 2; Class of 1879, 1; Class of 1884, 2; Class of 1889, 2; Class of 1899, 1; Class of 1904, 7; from class as a whole, 2; Dr. R. L. Payne for Va., 1; Wm. Fisher for Florida, 1; W. F. McCanless, 1 J. Sprunt Newton, 1; Anonymous, 1; Class of 1908, 1; Class of 1909, 2; Gen. Julian S. Carr, 5; (to be known as James Johnston Pettigrew Scholarships, to be awarded to the sons of Confederate soldiers); Edgar Love, 2; (Cornelia Phillips Spencer Scholarships); Zeta Psi Fraternity, Upsilon, 1; name of donor witheld, 1.

The Inter-Society Debate was held in Gerrard Hall at 8:30 Monday evening. The query was: "Resolved, that the Closed Shop Policies of Trades-Unions in the United States are Detrimental to our Industrial Development." The Di debaters, Messrs. W. R. Edmonds and M. S. Beam, upheld the affirmative; the Phi debaters, Messrs.

L. C. Kerr and J. A. Highsmith, defended the negative. The debate was presided over by State Auditor B. F. Dixon. At 10:30 the judges, Professor James Lee Love, of Harvard University, the Hon. Whitehead Kluttz, and E. S. W. Dameron, Esq., rendered the decision in favor of the affirmative.

The closing of University Day was fittingly celebrated by the brilliant reception tendered the alumni and visiting guests by the President and Faculty in the new Library building. An unusualy large number of guests were in attendance, numbering seme of the most eminent citizens of the State and many distinguished visitors from other states.

TUESDAY JUNE, 1

Orations for the Mangum Medal

This year, four members of the graduating class were selected by the faculty committee to deliver orations. These orations were all of a very high order of excellence. Mr. Harvey Clyde Barbee spoke on "Democracy and Education"; Mr. Charles Walter Tillett, Jr., on "The Meaning of History"; Mr. Stuart Van Bowen on "International Arbitration"; and Mr. Kemp Davis Battle on "Democracy and the Trusts." The medal was awarded to Mr. Battle,

Commencement Address

President Venable next introduced William Henry Welch, M.D., LL.D., professor of pathology in John Hopkins University, member of the National Academy of Science, scholar, author, teacher, and charming gentleman. Statesmen, continued Dr. Venable, usually speak upon problems of statecraft, business men upon the administration of business affairs, a scholar upon scholar-

ship. So when this great and wise physician was invited, it was trusted that he would lead his audience into that field in which he was an acknowledged master.

Dr. Welch's address was thoughtful, practical and valuable, and was listened to with the closest attention. It was well for the audience to be told, by the highest authority, that the great evil of this country is "not race suicide, but race homicide."

After some complimentary remarks about the distinguished past, the useful present and the promising future of the University of North Carolina; and stating that the men from the University of North Carolina entering the Hopkins Medical School were admirably fitted for the study of medicine and did exceptionally good work, showing the excellent stock that our University breeds, he announced as his subject

Preventive Medicine in its Relation to Society

The individual's estimate of the progress of medicine has to do with the question of his own family's being better treated today than formerly. Nevertheless the great conquests of medicine do not lie in that direction so much as they pertain to the prevention of evil. The individual is not conscious of the evils from which he has been protected. But it is just this protection of the individual that has come about through a more exact knowledge of the causation of disease.

Rational medicine began with the Greeks by actual observation of the phenomena of disease as they are presented in the individual, and it remained in this initial stage of science until the middle of the 18th century. The discovery of the use of quinine in malaria, of anaesthetics, etc., was merely the result of empirical

methods. But during the past fifty years the experimental method of study has brought greater results than were obtained in all the centuries that had gone before. This is particularly true of

Infectious Diseases

We have at last penetrated into their causation. Infectious diseases stand in a peculiar relation to society, and present the greatest economic problems. In fact they are the problem of preventive medicine. Leprosy which was such a scourge in mediaeval times and later, has practically disappeared through the segregation of lepers, thus restricting the disease to limited areas. The black death, which in the middle of the fourteenth century killed one fourth of the population of Europe and left its impress on human history, disappeared about fifty years ago in some unexplained way, though it has reappeared in the last fifteen years. Smallpox was the principal cause of death in the 18th century taking off one tenth of the population then and standing where consumption does now. Jermer's discovery of the use of the attenuated living virus of the disease has reduced its death rate to an exceedingly small percentage everywhere and has absolutely exterminated the disease in Germany.

The character of their gérms are the chief problems connected with infectious diseases. Recognition of the fact that lack of cleanliness was the cause of disease has lessened the typhus diseases. These diseases have always stirred up a panic, and every panic has stimulated the discovery of methods of prevention.

The bubonic plague is epizoatic and its germs are spread by the disease among rats. But we have the

means of preventing its spread absolutely in our own hands today, as has just been shown by confining the disease to San Francisco where it recently appeared.

Cholera was another deadly disease. But it could not now go on in its pangenetic journey round the Gulf as it went in former years. The lesson was learned well from Hamburg to Altoona. Hamburg disregarded them and continuing to use the unfiltered water from the Elbe was almost depopulated, while Altoona heeded the warnings and preserved her population.

Yellow fever in 1878 cost this country a hundred million dollars by its interference with commerce, to say nothing of the loss of human life, and yet it has now been conquered. It is a victory for American preventive medicine of Walter Read, Carrol, and John Issington, a common soldier, one of the great heroes of humanity. Issington knew that the experiments must be made on human beings, the disease being transmitted by the bite of a mosquito, that had previously bitten a patient at the proper stage of its development. He said he would like to be the first to submit to the experiment of transmitting the disease by the bite of an infected mosquito, with the understanding that he was to receive not a cent of money for his services. He was a greater hero than any man who ever faced bullets on the battle field. The experiments to which he submitted led to the extermination of fever in Cuba. The control of fellow fever and of malaria now render possible the construction of the Panama Canal.

Diphtheria, cerebrospinal diseases, hydrophobia, have all yielded to preventive medicine as has also typhoid fever, though typhoid is still a reproach to this country, where mortality from it is three to ten times as great as in England or in Germany.

The crusade against tuberculosis, which is now world-wide, requires the cooperation of all the forces of society to bring about the desired result, and will produce better conditions of living the world over, and call into being and active service the trained sanitarian.

The ultimate endeavor of preventive medicine will realize the prophecy of Isaiah, "There shall be no more thence an infant of days or an old man that hath not fulfilled his days: for the child shall die a hundred years old."

Preventable accidents are a serious reproach to this country, and cost us 348 million dollars in one year. Industrial occupations and alcoholism contribute an enormous quota.

The highest asset of a country is national health, and President Taft is interesting himself in all this. Preventable death is worthy of our attention, and race homicide is a far more significant problem than race suicide.

The death rate has been cut in half in the last century, and how significant this is may be seen when we consider that the reduction of a single point means the saving of a thousand lives in a million. The average duration of life has been increased here by ten or twelve years. In the last three centuries it has been doubled, raised from 21 to 41 or even to 50 years in some sections of the world. The ideal would be 60 years.

Yet the preventable diseases affected have been only the infectious ones. We know nothing of the diseases of advanced life. Preventive medicine has made its impress on the first fifty years of life, and it hopes to realize as much for the next fifty years, when the brain, kidneys and heart suffer from organic diseases. We have saved mankind in the efficient and useful stages of

his existence. The incidental benefits that have come from this are great. The draining of the breeding places of mosquitoes, the extermination of rats, the enormous benefits from the prevention of tuberculosis result in better conditions of life everywhere.

Knowledge based on the scientific method rather than on the empirical method has brought about these changes.

Men who have pursued science without any hope of economic gain have done the work. To attain the desired end education must be more general, and we must have trained public health officers. Governments do not yet realize the importance of putting these things in the hands of trained specialists.

The mission of the physician today is greater than that of the physician of former days; and you young gentlemen of the medical class are responsible for the application of the advantages, training, and knowledge you have secured here to the bettering of the conditions of society.

Announcements by the President

The president made the following announcements:

Resignations: C. Alphonso Smith, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of the English Language and Literature.

Lucius Polk McGehee, LL.B., (U. N. C.) Professor of Law.

The University regrets deeply the loss of the services of these strong and helpful members of the faculty. For a number of years they have been identified with the growth and progress of the University and their work has been approved by Trustees, Faculty and students. To Dr. Smith has fallen the signal honor of being

appointed Roosevelt Professor in the University of Berlin for the year 1910 and 1911. Both have won honors for themselves and the University during their stay here. Their loss will be keenly felt.

Appointments

Edwin Mims, Ph.D. (Vanderbilt), Professor of English.

John M. Booker, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Associate Professor of English.

Oliver Towles, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Associate Professor of French.

George Weston Mitchell, Associate Professor of Drawing.

Royall Oscar Eugene Davis, Associate Professor of General Chemistry.

(To be elected later) Professor of Law.

Instructors

George Kenneth Grant Henry, A.M. (Hobart College), Latin.

Claude Howard, A.M., English.

Assistants Nominated

Botany, Elden Bayley.
Geology, W. H. Fry.
History, C. E. McIntosh.
Latin, W. S. Coulter.
Physics, W. R. Edmonds, J. S. Koiner, A. L. Feild.
Zoology, H. F. Boatwright, C. F. Kirkpatrick.
Library Fellows, G. T. Whitley, W. G. Spa.kman.
Library Assistants, L. C. Kerr, F. N. Cox.
Chemistry, W. M. Oates, Duncan MacRae, T. P. Nash, W. A. Smith.

Toch Fellow, E. J. Newell.
Sutherland Fellow, H. N. Dumas.

ASSISTANTS, ETC.

Anatomy, H. C. Roberts.
Fellow in Greek, W. L. Long.
Assistant in German, F. E. Winslow.
Gymnasium, V. W. Osborne.

Turning to the Senior Class, President Venable said:

I cannot let this class graduate without expressing my appreciation of the high stand which it has taken in all that makes for orderliness and excellence in our University life.

Your influence has been cast always for the good of the University. You have striven for high ideals, for clean living, sobriety and a splendid code of honorable dealing. You have done much to advance our plans for a strong self-governing democracy. In the name of the faculty I thank you for these things and for the courtesy and kindliness of these four years of intimate association and of striving for a common end.

I have watched over you during these four years with an earnest solicitude for your well-being and well-doing, looking forward to this day when the University might send forth another band of strong, trained men for the service of God and country. You entered these halls, 188 in number, full of hope and covetous of coming honors. During these years the winnowing process has gone on, the selection of the fittest. Less than half of those who started returned for the last year and of those 81 only 70 finish the course. It is a race in which only the strong, the courageous, the high-souled can succeed. The work is hard, the standards are high. Your laurels

are in every respect worthy. I congratulate you in this hour of your triumph.

And yet, the thought presses in upon me that this is also the hour of our parting. I hate to see you go. Will you always bear in mind that this is your home and that the love of this old mother of heroic sons is constant through the years?

Medals, Prizes, Fellowships, and Certificates

The Harris Prize: Arnold Shamaskin.

The Greek Prize: A. L. Feild.

The Worth Prize: T. J. Armstrong, Jr.

The Early English Text Society Prize: Claud Howard.

The Freshman Prize in English: L. N. Morgan.

The Bradham Prize: J. G. Beard.

The Henry R. Bryan Prize: S. T. Stancell.

Prizes in N. C. Colonial History: 1. D. D. Oliver; 2. F. E. Winslow.

The Mathematics Medal: O. P. Rhyne.

The Toch Fellowship in Chemistry: E. J. Newell,

The Sutherland Fellowship in Chemistry: H. N. Dumas.

Fellow in Greek: W. L. Long.

Library Fellows: G. G. Sparkman, G. T. Whitley.

The W. J. Bryan Prize: O. C. Cox.

The Bingham Prize: W. R. Edmonds.

The Mangum Medal:

Certificates were awarded as follows:

English: G. T. Whitley.

French: J. W. Umstead, Jr., C. D. Wardlaw.

Greek: W. M. Gaddy.

History: J. W. Umstead, Jr., N. L. Willis.

Latin: W. M. Gaddy, J. F. Thomson.

Pedagogy: E. S. Welborn, N. L. Willis.
Zoology: C. F. Kirkpatrick.

Degrees in Course

Degrees in course were conferred upon the following graduates:—

Bachelors of Arts: Jerry Harrison Allen, Thomas James Armstrong, Jr., Harvey Clyde Barbee, Kemp Davis Battle, George Urias Baucom, Jr., Chesley Calhoun Bellamy, Hal Fullerton Boatwright, Frank Kennon Borden, Stuart Vann Bowen, Edward Cleveland Byerly, Henry Koopman Clonts, Oscar Jackson Coffin, Jonas MacAulay Costner, Jr., Oliver Cromwell Cox, William David Cox, Clement Gibbon Credle, Jerry Day, Victor Clyde Edwards, Cyrus Clifford Frazier, William Monroe Gaddy. Frank Porter Graham, William Pressley Grier, Bolling Hall, James Gordon Hanes, Samuel Walker Hurdle, William Borden Jerman, Milo J. Jones, James Arthur Keiger, Cleveland Fane Kirkpatrick, Bruce Hufham Lewis, Abbott Edward Lloyd, Jr., William Lunsford Long, James Howard McLain, John Hall Manning, Henry P. Masten, William Wilson Michaux, John Alexander Moore, Eugene Joseph Newell; William Mercer Oates, David Dickson Oliver, Henry Plant Osborne, Joseph Allen Parker, Donald Fairfax Ray, Jeremiah Bascom Reeves, Russel Marable Robinson, George Oroon Rogers, Colin Bradley Ruffin, James Lawrence Simmons, Walter Gwynne Sparkman, Charles Booker Spicer, Norman Vaughn Stockton, Wallace Headen Strowd, William George Thomas, Julius Faison Thomson, Charles Walter Tillett, Jr., John Wesley Umstead, Jr., Harvey Bryan Wadsworth, Charles Digby Wardlaw, Norman Lee Willis, Robert McArthur Wilson, Francis Edward Winslow.

Bachelor of Science: James Lafayette Burgess.

Bachelors of Philosophy: William Arthur Houck, James Franklin Spruill.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering: Joseph Spencer Mann.

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering: Duncan MacRae.

Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering: Benjamin Walton Jones, Vincent Melanchthon Montsinger, William Joel Parish, Robert McDowell Watt.

Bachelors of Laws: Martin Francis Douglas, Cyrus Clifford Frazier, James Lathrop Morehead.

Graduates in Pharmacy: John Grover Beard, Myrtle Hall Cox, Hugh Alexander Griffin, Lester Boyd Mullen, Charles Harman Reed, William Louis Wetzell.

Masters of Science: David Leonidas Clarke, Thomas Wyatt Dickson, Rosabelle Simonton Faires, Claud Howard, Harvey Hatcher Hughes, Ovid Winfield Jones, Orestes Pearl Rhine, Jeannie Whewell Speas, Adolf Vermont, Benjamin Earl Washburn, George Thaddeus Whitley.

Master of Science: Julian Colgate Hines, Jr.

Doctor of Philosophy: Stroud Jordan.

Doctors of Medicine: Wade Hampton Braddy, William Burdette Chapin, Lucius Victor Dunlap, Charles Sidney Eagles, Bayard Cleveland Johnson, Braxton Bynum Lloyd, John Moses Maness, Arthur Eugene Riggsbee, Frederick Brunell Spencer, William Amick Strowd, John Samuel Talley, John Melvin Thompson.

Honorary Degrees

The recipients of honorary degrees were presented by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith as follows:

Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, George H. Brown, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

"A native of Beaufort County, educated at Horner's Military Academy, Judge Brown entered upon the practice of law at Washington, N. C., in 1872. Judge of the Superior Court from 1889 to 1904 and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court since January 1, 1905, he has shown in his high offices a rare degree of native ability, an intimate knowledge of industrial problems, a disciplined mind and a trained sense of justice. A ready and forceful speaker, a writer of terse and vigorous English, his legal opinions are clear in expression and convincing in content. For his services to the State and in the wider domain of human justice, the University of North Carolina awards him the degree of LL.D."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, William Alexander Hoke, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

"A native of Lincoln county, a student of law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, Judge Hoke began the practice of his profession at Lincolnton and Shelby in 1872. Member of the Legislature in 1889, judge of the Superior Court from 1891 to 1904 and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court since January 1, 1905, Judge Hoke has exemplified and commended in every position that he has filled those qualities of head and heart which North Carolinians love to honor. To strong convictions he adds the faculty of putting himself in others' places

so that prejudice is disarmed and justice is tempered with understanding. His ingrained honesty, his judicial poise, his wide charity of hand and thought, and his sense of stewardship as man and as citizen commend him as peculiarly worthy of the distinction which we today confer upon him."

"Mr President, I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Richard Henry Whitehead, professor of anatomy and dean of the medical department of the University of Virginia.

"A native of Rowan county, a graduate of Wake Forest College and of the medical department of the University of Virginia, Dr. Whitehead has distinguished himself as teacher, investigator and organizer. As a teacher, he joins to scientific accuracy and an unflinching loyalty to high standards, a contagious enthusiasm. As an investigator he has made recognized contributions to the sciences of anatomy and pathology. As dean of the medical department of the University of North Carolina from 1891 to 1905 and of the medical department of the University of Virginia since 1905, his ability to organize and to correlate has been rarely tested and as rarely vindicated. For these services to the South and to the nation we commend him for the degree of LL.D."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Joseph Austin Holmes, chief of the technologic branch of the national geological survey.

"Born in Laurens, S. C., educated at Cornell University, Mr. Holmes served as professor of geology and natural history in the University of North Carolina from 1881 to 1891 when he was appointed State geologist, a position which he held until 1903. During these years

he did more than any other one man to quicken the interest in the mineral and soil resources in North Carolina, as well as to inaugurate and foster the movement for good roads. By an active campaign carried on in every part of the State from 1885 to 1900 he increased the annual tax money for public roads from ten thousand to three-quarters of a million dollars, thus adding more than a thousand miles of macadamized roadway to the capital of the State. Since his employment by the national government he has not only continued his work for the improvement of public roads but has made more than a national reputation through his enlightened efforts to prevent waste in the utilization of the country's mineral and fuel resources and to safeguard the lives of miners. His investigation of fuel resources alone, begun at the St. Louis Exposition, gave him prompt international recognition, and he was decorated by the governments of Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan. A man of seasoned common sense, of winning personality, and of practical efficiency in all that he undertakes, the University of North Carolina as a token of her esteem and affection would award him the degree of LL.D."

LIST OF ALUMNI REGISTERED AT COMMENCEMENT, 1909

1853: Jno. W. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C. 1854: R. H. Battle, Raleigh, N. C. 1857: Thos. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C. 1860: Edward J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. 1864: Wm. A Guthrie, Durham, N. C. 1865: H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C. 1866: Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C. 1868: Paul B. Means, Concord, N. C., A. W. Graham, Oxford, N. C. 1869: Alexander Graham, Charlotte, N. C. 1870: N. M. Ferebee, Oxford, N. C., Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, N. C. 1877: J. C. Taylor, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1879: W. J. Peele, Raleigh, N. C.; F. K. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; Isaac M. Taylor, Morganton, N. C.; R. W. Winston, Raleigh, N. C.; J. S. Manning, Durham, N. C; Jno. M. Manning, Durham, N. C.; K. P. Battle, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; Francis D. Winston, Windsor, N. C. 1880: Thos. H. Battle, Rocky Mount, N. C. 1881: Reuben D. Reid, Wentworth, N. C.; J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C. 1882: Collier Cobb, Raleigh, N. C. 1883: Preston Stampe, Parkton, N. C.; George A. Mebane, Spray, N. C. 1884: J. Roberts, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. M. Gattis, Hillsboro, N. C.; James Lee Love, Cambridge, Mass.; J. L. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; M. R. Hawes, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. P. Liles, Lilesville, N. C.; Samuel G. Neville, Knoxville, Tenn. 1885: Joseph M. Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; E. M. Foust, Baird, Texas; J. A. Holmes, Washington, D. C. 1886-1888: W. S. Whitsett, Whitsett, N. C. 1889: John Sprunt Hill, Durham, N. C.; W. M. Curtis, Greensboro, N. C. 1890: Edgar Love, Lincolnton, N. C. 1892: Walter Murphy, Salisbury, N. C. 1893: A. G. Mangum, Gas-

tonia, N. C. 1895: P. J. Long, Jackson, N. C.; Thos. Ruffin, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1898: Archibald Henderson, Salisbury, N. C. 1899: J. Donnelly, Charlotte, N. C.; John R. Hawes, Atkinson, N. C.; L. R. Wilson, Lenoir, N. C.; Joel Whitaker, Raleigh, N. C.; H. M. Wagstaff, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. W. London, Pittsboro, N. C.; H. Meredith, Tarboro, N. C.; R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh, N. C.; Francis M. Osborne, Charlotte, N. C. 1900: Wm. S. Bernard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Allen J. Barwick, Raleigh, N. C.; J. R. Baggett, Buies Creek, N. C. 1901: J. E. Mills, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. H. Swift, Greensboro, N. C.; R. O. E. Davis, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. E. Avent, Morganton, N. C. 1902: W. W. Pierce, Warsaw, N. C.; A. M. Carr, Durham, N. C.; D. P. Sterne, Greensboro, N. C.; Birdie Pritchard Davis, Chapel Hill, N. C.; W. A. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C.; R. A. Merritt, Greensboro, N. C. 1903: G. W. Graham, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; G. L. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1904: R. C. Holton, Wakefield, N. C.; Walter F. McCanless, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Harry B. Frost, Providence, R. I.; Marshall C. Staton, Tarboro, N. C.; Albert L. Cox, Raleigh, N. C.; A. M. Noble, Smithfield, N. C.; J. Sprunt Newton, Fayetteville, N. C.; L. R. Hunt, Lexington, N. C.; S. T. Peace, Henderson, N. C.; W. P. Jacocks, Windsor, N. C.; H. W. Winstead, Roxboro, N. C.; E. S. W. Dameron, Burlington, N. C.; A. W. Haywood, Jr., New York; A. W. Grady, Durham, N. C.; S. G. Haigh, Fayetteville, N. C.; William Dunn, Jr., Newbern, N. C.; Fletcher H. Gregory, Halifax, N. C.; Burton H. Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Wm. Fisher, Pensacola, Fla.; R. S. Payne, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Pearson, N. C.; E. M. McIver, Jonesboro, N. C. 1905: Robert P. Noble, Selma, N. C.; C. J. Hendley, Elmwood, N. C.; J. C. Hines, Jr., Chapel

Hill, N. C.; Kemp B. Nixon, Lincolnton, N. C; M. D. Carr, Durham, N. C.; H. H. Phillips, Tarboro, N. C.; H. R. Jones, Porto Rico; Walter Clark, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; Foy Roberson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. R. Robertson, Burlington, N. C.; Frank McLean, Maxton, N. C. 1906: V. L. Stephenson, Charlotte, N. C.; J. A. Lambeth, Hendersonville, N. C.; Jno. A. Parker, Charlotte, N. C. 1908: Jno. L. Hathcock, Goldsboro, N. C., B. O. Shannon, Goldsboro, N. C.; Walter W. Umstead, Spray, N. C.; R. R. Bridgers, Wilmington, N. C.; W. C. Woodward, Rocky Mount, N. C.; J. W. Hester, Oak Ridge, N. C.; Wm. C. Coughenour, Jr., Salisbury, N. C.; J. M. Wiggins, Suffolk, Va.; O. P. Rhyne, Gastonia, N. C.; J. W. Speas, Donnaha, N. C.

THE STATE AND THE UNIVERSITY

An Address on Class Day May 29, 1909

Frank P. Graham, President Senior Class

At this point in our careers when we are about to pass from the life of the University into the life of the state, it is well for us to consider the bearing of the life into which we are going upon the life from which we are going. It is fitting, I think, to consider the relation of the State to the University. Involved in this relation we find the relation of the State to education, the relation of the University to the State, the attitude of the Legislature toward the University, and a misunderstanding of the University on the grounds of religion, athletics, and general spirit. Fellow Classmates, if I can say anything, either to acquaint you with any fact or to remind you of any circumstance, that will increase your desire to remove this misunderstanding and that will give you a stronger resolve to bring about a right relation, I will feel, however much I fail in the grasp of my subject, that I shall not have spoken in vain.

In order to understand clearly the relation of the State to the University, we must first understand the relation of the State to education. Education is vitally related to all forms of government but it is the very well-spring of democratic government. "We hold in America," says Lyman Abbott, "to the principle of self-government but we hold as a basis of self-government, self-

education." The State is based on the intelligence of the people and it is both the right and duty of the State to provide the means to this intelligence. Important as are the Church and the private individual in the promotion of education only the State is equal to the stupendous task of educating all the people. Democracy necessitates general education. The educational idea of the American democracy includes not only general education but also the best and most education. To carry out this idea of both the universal and the highest education a system was formulated which embraces both, runs through the primary and secondary schools and culminates in the State University. The University is as much a public trust as the common school; it is a part of the one great system ot public schools. The public school system headed by the State University is the very life spring of a democratic state. To maintain this system, then, is a most sacred obligation of the state.

The state of North Carolina in 1776 recognized the sacredness of this obligation and made the surest step toward meeting it by providing in the State Constitution for the State University. The wisdom of this provision, the relation of the University to the state, and the part that the University has played in the life of the state are matters of history. Look where you will into every field of human endeavor and human achievement and there you will find the work and the influence of the Carolina man.

From pulpits all over this section and state the men from this University have wielded an incalculable influence for high living and Christian service. Her sons are found today across the waters at the forefront of the fight for the evangelization of the world in this generation.

In the political life of the state the University has met well her responsibility in furnishing intelligent citizenship and trained, fearless leadership. Her sons in private citizenship have been the political anchorage of North Carolina. As statesmen and political leaders they have, with rare exceptions, kept true to the trust of their pilotage. To call the names of the alumni distinguished in political life is to call the names of the men who have stood first in America; it is to call the names of men who have had the largest part in making the political history of North Carolina.

In the educational life of the state the University has played a tremendous part. The establishment of the public school system by Murphy, Yancey, and Calvin H. Wiley, all sons of the University, is in some part a fulfilment of the University's purpose of service to North Carolina. The first president of Davidson, Wake Forest, and the State Normal make up a part of the alumni who have been founders of twenty-six colleges and universities. The leaders in North Carolina's recent educational advance, Aycock, Alderman, McIver, Winston, Noble, Joyner, and others of those valiant fighters for universal education in North Carolina received the inspiration for their work at North Carolina's university. Take the University men out of the educational life of the state and you leave but scant material for the history of education in North Carolina.

Such a record of past services and present usefulness, together with the high standard of the curriculum and the efficiency of the work done, impelled an educational board of national significance to rank the University of North Carolina, in spite of limited equipment, first among Southern universities. The University, though making no such claims, has been a generous contributor to

the South and to the nation. The University has sustained a life giving relation to North Carolina.

But what of the relation of the State to the University? The very fact that the University has played such a large part in the life of the state is some evidence of the confidence of the State in the University. By direct appropriations, by generously sending her sons, and by a powerful state pride the state has sustained a life-giving relation to her University. The University thus sustained by the state has gone forward by leaps and bounds and of late years has outgrown her resources to such an extent that a continued advance is largely conditioned on more generous appropriations by the state legislature.

Although the state has great pride in the University and although the state has sent sons in generous numbers to her, the state has never expressed this pride and interest in terms of generous financial support. From the meagre appropriation of $7500, which was secured by a beloved former president, Dr. Battle, the appropriation has grown to the more considerable sum of $75,000. But even this sum when compared with the appropriations of other states to their universities is exceedingly small. Smaller state universities receive larger appropriations. Arkansas, Georgia, and Oklahoma give over $100,000 annually for the current expenses of their universities. The larger state universities appropriate from $400,000 to $500,000 annually. Illinois and Minnesota recently appropriated the extra sums of $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 respectively to their universities. The University of Alabama, one of the smaller state universities, lately made the extra appropriation of half a million for buildings. The average state university receives as an average the appropriation

of $200,000 annually for running expenses. The University of North Carolina, the oldest of them all in point of service and surpassed by none in point of actual usefulness to the state, receives $75,000 annually, less than half the appropriation of the average state university.

The wise administrative economy of the executive head, the simple tastes of the students, and the self sacrificing spirit of the faculty make it possible to run this University upon a comparatively small appropriation, but the direst necessities of life such as heat, light, and rooms make larger appropriations indispensable. President Chas. W. Eliot of Harvard remarked with regret that the great state of North Carolina had not shown that deserved liberality to her university which her sister states were showing to theirs. The public spirited *Charlotte Observer* said editorially that the parsimony of the state to the university was a discredit to North Carolina. This parsimony cannot be explained in terms of poverty. Other states with far less than the taxable property of North Carolina make far larger appropriations to far smaller universities. The failure of the Legislature to respond to the needs of the University is not, I take it, a genuine expression of the attitude of the state, but grows, I believe, out of a misunderstanding of the University by some of the people. This misunderstanding has three definite causes: it arises from an erroneous opinion of the University's religious influence, a lack of knowledge of her athletic attitude, and a misinterpretation of her general spirit.

The first cause of misunderstanding is the religion of the University. It is an opinion held by some good people that the University is an irreligious, godless institution. This opinion naturally arises from the prejudice against the supplanting of the Church by the state in

the field of higher education. The churches, be it said to their lasting honor, have done a great work, a pioneer work in the field of higher education; but it is well for us all to look the facts in the face, see the signs of the times, and recognize the logical and inevitable trend toward higher education by the state. The State University is here to stay and is just beginning to come to its own. Inasmuch as the State University is the people's University, it is as much the churches' as anybody else's. In fact the members of the church have a double duty to the State University, the duty of state citizenship and the responsibility of church membership.

Suppose there were some ground for fear of the University's religious influence, it would be the paramount duty of the church not to antagonize but sympathetically to center its activity upon the University and Christianize the University's influence. The church owes this interest and support not only to the state and to the University but also to itself. Instead of alienating by antagonism the men of influence that each year go out from this University, the churches should draw them closely to themselves by sympathy and support. I am glad to say, in this connection, that four of the leading denominations of North Carolina have stationed here their ministers who are exerting a powerful influence upon the lives of the future citizens of North Carolina.

Nor is there ground for fear of the religious influence of the University herself. The religious activity of the students themselves has developed here one of the largest Young Men's Christian Associations in the South. With its commodious home, its social receptions, its work for new students, its student publications, its eight rural Sunday schools, its student volunteer band, its

ministerial club; with its 350 men enrolled in Bible study and 125 enrolled in mission studies, the University Y.M.C.A. is an aggressive force for Christian service in the University community. The ethical and moral standard of the student body is splendidly illustrated in the honor system. Under this system during the past year the self-governing student body dismissed from the University four men who had failed of the honor standard required by student sentiment. The student life is uncommonly serious and purposeful and is marked by a decided reaching after things spiritual. Of course, in the transition which comes to every thoughtful man from contact with new ideas and from conflict with a master teacher, there come periods of unsettled questionings and misgiving, but always sustained by the same master mind the student is tempered by the experience and comes to himself a strengthened Christian with a deepened spiritual life. If deepened spiritual life, if a high honor standard, and if organized Christian activities count for anything, then the denominations of North Carolina have every cause for support of their University.

The second cause for misunderstanding is the University's athletic attitude. This attitude has temporarily alienated some supporters of the University. The misunderstanding on this ground is shared by many of the alumni who were schooled under the old athletic regime of no rules and no regulations. To these men loyally eager to see Carolina first the present restrictive athletic system is unintelligible.

Four years ago Carolina, together with Georgetown and Virginia, established a new athletic system. "The purpose of this system," said a member of the athletic committee, "was to secure general community participation in outdoor exercise." This system was regulat-

ed by a set of stringent athletic rules which required in the words of this same committeeman, "that the 'Varsity teams be amateur and representative; that they be evolved out of the student body and not brought in and imposed on the student body."

The University adjusting herself slowly to this change fell to a low place in Southern athletics. The University played colleges in North Carolina which had no such rules at a decided disadvantage; and, since they refused to adopt any such system or to abide by such rules, was forced to break off relations with some of them. This severing of relations with colleges of which all North Carolinians are justly proud, coupled with the slump in general athletic standing, caused the University to become misunderstood and the object of much severe critisism. She has been through the fire of that criticism and stands today true to her athletic ideals.

The University, be it understood, takes no pride in severing relations with any institution and exceedingly regretted having to break off with some of the North Carolina colleges. The University would be glad to meet all North Carolina colleges on the athletic basis required by the inter-collegiate athletic sense of America.

Davidson College by recently adopting some of the requirements has hastened the day when all the North Carolina colleges will meet together in athletic rivalry according to the standard set by the leading American colleges and universities. The University of North Carolina welcomes the coming of that day. In the meantime, through the athletic committee and student sentiment, the University, with failures here and there, is making a conscientious effort to make good her athletic obligations. During the inevitable criticism which will

continue to come she will be quietly making a complete adjustment to her athletic system, and through that adjustment will work out her own athletic salvation. A splendid community participation intelligently directed and justly regulated will produce resultant 'Varsity athletic teams that will not only be representative and amateur but also triumphant in Southern athletics. Such is the belief of this University. The state has only cause for pride in the University's athletic attitude.

The third cause for misunderstanding is found in the spirit of the University. It was said by some and that during the last session of the Legislature that the University was undemocratic, that ancestral social standing was a moving force in student life, and that the spirit was characterized by a dangerous reverence for the past. The University spirit is simply the distilled essence of the North Carolina spirit. To be sure, we can find faults in North Carolina, the most democratic of the states. The state social life is marked by a certain aristocratic spirit. The social life of the University, representative of the social life of the state, is also tinctured with a certain aristocratic spirit. I dare say, however, that as little of this spirit is found here as anywhere. The establishment of the general University commencement and the inauguration of the Junior Promenade are but advancing steps in the democratization of the University's social life. In the broader social life, in the real University life, the democratic spirit is the outstanding characteristic. Nowhere will you find a more democratic spirit than prevails on this campus. Here the premium is placed upon worth and achievement. Here it is not considered beneath the dignity of the University man, of whatever descent he be, to work for his education with his hands. Students occupy positions as

clerks, stenographers, printers, clothes pressers, dish washers, waiters, janitors, wood cutters, agents galore, and so on to the end of the list, of the four or five hundred students who are earning a part or the whole of their way through college. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a student to lay aside his waiter's apron to take up the gavel of a literary society, or for a student to set type for the paper of which he is editor-in-chief. The students who work with their hands for their education are held in the highest esteem by student sentiment.

The University's most cherished possession is not that her baseball team divides honors for the Southern championship; it is not that her debating teams have won eighteen out of twenty-six contests with universities from Pennsylvania to Tulane; it is not that a list of her distinguished sons makes up in large part the honor roll of North Carolina; proud as she is of all these, her dearest possession is the democratic spirit of her student body as most splendidly exemplified in the 175 recognizedly meritorious students who are earning every last cent of their way through college. Surely there is no cause for misunderstanding such a spirit of such a university.

Greater than these three causes, however, religion, athletics, spirit, in fact the greatest cause for misunderstanding after all grows out of a failure on the part of many people to realize that this is a state university. This university is the state's own creature, the people's University, the head of their public school system. With the realization of this great fact of relationship, with the removal of all prejudice and unfounded antagonism will come a new era for the University of North Carolina.

In the making of this greater university, Fellow Classmates, it is our duty and our privilege to have a part. With a knowledge of the misunderstanding, with an acquaintance with the needs, and with an understanding of the responsibility of the state, we are in a position to remove that misunderstanding, to make known those needs, and to impress that responsibility. If we leave our University with the determination thus to serve her, nothing will become us like the leaving. Who of us is not eager to have a part in this great work? What is lacking to move us to a greater enthusiasm? If there be things which stir the heart of man for the accomplishment of a great purpose, surely those things are at full play upon us at this season. The hold of the University upon us, always recognized, was never felt so intensely as in these last few days. The remembrance of her past, the belief in her present, and the hopes in her future, have brought home to us in a very real sense the meaning of this University. The devoted and patriotic self-sacrifice of this faculty, whose lives are forever inwrought into our own, personalizes our love for Carolina and gives us a higher resolve for service. The deep life friendships formed on this campus knit us yet more closely to our Alma Mater. The memories of four years of life here crowd through our minds this morning with compelling power. Under the influence of these memories and associations, as we look into each other's faces this morning, we see there responsive flashes and feel an interchanging and contagious impulse of service for Carolina. This ardent impulse to serve her will with the passing of the years be deepened and solemnized into a patriot's duty, for the cause of North Carolina is the cause of the University and the cause of the University is the cause of North Carolina.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES

JUSTICE MANNING

From the moment it was known that Judge Connor would be named as Federal judge by the President, the public has expected that the Governor would name State Senator James Smith Manning, of Durham, to succeed him as Justice of the Supreme Court. Therefore the appointment made yesterday was no surprise. Mr. Manning had strong indorsements for the bench from a large number of the members of the bar and others who will be much gratified at the honor that has come to Mr. Manning. He is a lawyer of ability and industry, and has long enjoyed a large practice in the courts of his district and in the Supreme court.

James Smith Manning was born in Pittsboro, Chatham county, June 1, 1859, and is a son of the late Hon. John Manning, one of the first lawyers North Carolina has produced. Mr. Manning was educated at the University of North Carolina and graduated in the class of 1879. He read law under his father, who was professor of law at the University of North Carolina, and was licensed to practice law in 1882. He began to practice law in Durham in partnership with his father, and his ability and industry at once brought him into a large practice, which has grown until his firm is regarded as one of the leading law firms in central North Carolina. He was married December 12, 1888, to Miss Julia T. Cain, daughter of Dr. J. F. Cain, of Durham. Mr. Manning has long been a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and a leader in the Fifth District, and State

Democratic politics. He was the Democratic nominee for judge in 1896, the year when the fusion of the Populists and Republicans defeated every Democratic nominee on the State ticket. He was for several years chairman of the county executive committee and has taken a leading part in the industrial development at Durham, as well as in law and politics, and holds responsible and important positions in banking and other institutions in his town. He is now vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of Durham. He is a trustee of the University and a member of the Episcopal church.

In the House of Representatives (in 1907) Mr. Manning served as chairman of the Committee on Public Service Corporations. It is not too much to say that no committee in the General Assembly of North Carolina for a generation, has served the people of the State with more singleness of purpose, or more ability and more fairness than the Public Service Corporation Committee of the House in 1907. Being a man of judicial temperament and conservative views, Mr. Manning did not regard conservatism as do most folks who use that term as implying favoritism to railroads or a policy of do-nothing. Mr. Manning, in the memorable fight for rate reduction in the House in 1907, always spoke with frankness and candor and ability and his clear and forceful exposition of the passenger and freight questions and the need of giving the Corporation Commission power to give relief to the travelling public and shippers commanded the approval and support of the majority of the House to every measure that was presented by Mr. Manning's committee.

In 1908 Mr. Manning was a zealous supporter of Governor Kitchin for the nomination as Governor in the hotly contested campaign for the nomination in the

Democratic State Convention, and his earnest efforts and loyalty as the manager of the Kitchin forces won the admiration of the Governor and those who were associated with him in that memorable campaign. In the same year he was nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of his district and was elected by a large majority. In the Senate he was one of the leaders and, in addition to his other duties, served as chairman of the important Judiciary Committee. He was the author of Sub Section F that was incorporated as an amendment to the 1907 anti-trust law.—Editorial in the Raleigh News & Observer.

DR. EDWIN MIMS GOES TO THE UNIVERSITY

Upon the resignation of Dr. C. Alphonso Smith as professor of English Literature at the University of North Carolina, the executive committee made a tender of the position to Dr. Edwin Mims, head of the department of English at Trinity College, subject to the action of the Board of Trustees at the June meeting. The trustees on Tuesday unanimously elected Dr. Mims and gave him a leave of absence for a year, which he will employ in studying in Europe.

Dr. Edwin Mims, though born in Arkansas, May 27, 1872, is of North Carolina ancestry, his mother being Miss Williamson of Caswell county. He was educated at the Webb School, graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1892, received his degree in May, 1893, and was Assistant in English in that University in '93 and '94. He was a Fellow in English Literature at Cornell University in '96 and '97 and received his degree of Ph.D. there in 1900. He became Professor of English at Trinity College in 1904 and has held that position ever since.

In 1908 and 1909 he was a member of the faculty of the Summer School at the University of Virginia. In 1902 he was president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and also president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

In addition to his high standing as teacher in English and a popular lecturer in this department, Dr. Mims has made reputation as an author, his most important contribution to literature being his "Life of Sidney Lanier" in the American Men of Letters Series. He is also author of the following books: "Carlyle's Essay on Burns", "Gateway Series of English Texts", "Selections from Henry Van Dyke", volume on Southern Fiction for the "South in the Building of the Nation." He has written a large number of articles on literary and educational topics that were published in the Atlantic Monthly, World's Work, the Outlook and other publications, and has been for five years a joint editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly.

In his church Dr. Mims has been a leader and among other services rendered he was a member of the joint Hymnal Commission of the Methodist Church in America. The Nashville Christian Advocate, the leading Methodist paper of the South, referring to the election of Dr. Mims to the University, has the following appreciative editorial comment:

"Prof. Edwin Mims, Ph.D., will retire in June from the chair of English in Trinity College, which he has held for several years. He has accepted the call to the chair of English in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. He will after the Trinity commencement fill an engagement with the University of Virginia, which includes a course of lectures that will extend over six weeks. About August 1 he will sail with his family for Europe, where he will spend the next year in travel

and study. He will enter upon his work in the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1910. His investigations will take him to the Universities of Paris, Berlin, and other institutions. Dr. Mims comes into a large field by the acceptance of the call to the University of North Carolina. In the department there are two full professors, an adjunct professor, and four instructors. We rejoice in the new honors and the new opportunities that have come to Professor Mims, yet we see him retire from the faculty of one of our institutions with the deepest regret. He stands second to no professor in the South in his line. He knows English literature, and he teaches English literature. He is a critical scholar and a pleasing and virile writer. His work on Sidney Lanier is a standard. Denominational pride makes us chronicle his retirement from our Church college with regret. But North Carolina Methodism will not lose his influence. He will be a mighty religious force in the State University, and his opportunities as a religious teacher will probably be increased, The very best wishes of the Christian Advocate will follow Dr. Mims in all the work to which his faithful, sincere, and earnest life will bring him."

Dr. Mims will shortly go abroad and expects to spend five months in Paris, five months in Berlin and two months in France, pursuing his studies before he enters upon his duties at Chapel Hill. The faculty and the trustees at the University are greatly gratified to add Dr. Mims to the faculty. He was the only man considered in connection with the vacancy. He combines in a marked degree the ability of the teacher, author and public lecturer, and in all three capacities has won a place among the foremost English scholars in American colleges.—Editorial in Raleigh News & Observer.